ACCESSION NR: AP4029204

sintering at low temperature. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Material Behavior Problems, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PISARENKO, G.S.; VDOVENKO, V.V.; GOGOTSI, G.A.; GNYAZNOV, B.A.; KRAVCHUK, L.V.; KURIAT, R.I.; TRET'YACHENKO, G.N.

System for testing materials in a high-temperature flow. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.4:22-23 O-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 63817-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007857 S/0000/64/000/000/0023/0045

23
B+1

AUTHOR: Pisarenko, G. S.; Troshchenko, V. T.; Gryaznov, B. A.

TITLE: Fatigue and static crack strength of brittle cermet materials

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Tsentral'noye pravleniye. Voprosy mekhanicheskoy ustalosti (Problems in mechanical fatigue). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 23-45

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue, static crack strength, cermet, brittle fracture, fatigue crack, silicon carbide, chromium carbide

ABSTRACT: This article cites the results of investigations into the static crack strength and fatigue of two classes of cermet materials: those having appreciable porosity and manufactured on a base of ductile components, and materials whose base consists of silicon and chromium carbides. In the investigation of materials having a base of ductile metals (Fe), the porosity was varied, while in the case of materials on a base of carbides, the binder content was varied. Specimens of varying size were tested. It was found that the strength of cermet materials decreased with an increase in their size both at normal and at elevated

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007857

temperatures. The investigations also showed that the type of loading (bending with a concentrated force, pure bending, extension) had a substantial effect on the strength characteristics, the strength on bending with a concentrated force being higher than with pure bending and the lowest values of the strength characteristics being observed during tension. A characteristic feature of certain brittle cermet materials is their comparative insensitivity to stress concentrations in the complete absence of ductility. All the regularities noted (the considerable scatter of strength characteristics, the effect of absolute size and type of loading on strength, the comparatively low sensitivity to stress concentrations, and the increase in the strength characteristics with increasing temperature) can be explained by statistical theories of strength based on the "weak link" hypothesis, in particular on Weibull's theory. The results from investigations of the effect of loading rates on strength (ranging from 0.01 to 1000 kg/mm^2 sec) show that the strength of carbide-base materials increases with an increase in loading rate, whereas the strength of iron-base porous materials hardly changes. The static crack strength drops with an increase in porosity. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 5 tables and 23 figures.

Card 2/3

L 63817-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007857

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 020ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, MT

NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

L 57734-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pf-4 EM/IG/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5017094 UR/0032/65/031/007/0859/0862
620.178.3

AUTHOR: Pisarenko, G. S.; Chernenko, L. D.; Gryaznov, B. A.

TITLE: Fatigue limit of axle steel in the forced-fit zone at low temperatures

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 7, 1965, 859-862

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue limit, axle steel, forced fit zone, low temperature, dynamic loading machine, stress concentration, hot working, cold working, surface hardening

ABSTRACT: The fatigue characteristics of metal with stress concentration in its forced-fit zone at low temperatures have so far been relatively uninvestigated. In most cases this is due to the experimental difficulties and the lack of apparatus that could assure the required range of low temperatures during prolonged tests of dynamically loaded specimens. The literature contains little information on such problems as the effect of the regime of hot and cold working on the fatigue strength of steel in the forced-fit zones of axles, shafts, and other elements operating at normal and low temperatures. It has recently been determined, however, that surface hardening is one of the most effective methods for the cold-

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L 57734-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017094

working of elements that have stress concentrations and are exposed to cyclic loads. In this connection, the authors investigated the fatigue strength of hardened and nonhardened specimens of axle steel (0.42% C, 0.8% Mn, 0.3% Si, 0.1% Cr, 0.1% Ni, 0.18% Cu, 0.027% S, and 0.014% P) at normal (+20°C) and low (-60°C) temperatures. The specimens were of 30 mm diameter and had stress concentrations in their forced-fit zone. Nonhardened smooth specimens of 8 mm diameter as well as specimens of the same diameter with annular grooves also were tested. The specimens were heat-treated by the standard procedure used in the production of locomotive axles and cold-worked by means of a special three-roll lathe attachment. Their fatigue tests were then performed in two dynamic loading machines equipped with a special cooling system for testing at low temperatures. An analysis of the findings showed that the method of hot and cold working and the ambient temperature markedly affect the fatigue strength of axle steel, particularly in the forced-fit zone. Hardened specimens displayed a 32% higher fatigue strength. As the temperature decreased to -60°C the fatigue limit of axle steel following 10^7 loading cycles was somewhat higher than at room temperature. Thus, yet another proof was obtained that hardening has a greater effect on fatigue strength than any other type of treatment. Thus while the physical nature of the process of the increase in the fatigue strength of metal in the zone of its limited endurance at low temperatures still remains unclarified, it is perfectly obvious that the

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L 57734-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017094

change in the fatigue limit is preceded by a series of factors of a technological nature. The positive influence of the hardening effect on endurance in the zone of high overloads also is incontestable. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Institute for the Study of Materials, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 24464-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6008659 JD/GS (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0157/0159

AUTHORS: Gryaznov, B. A. (Kiev); Dubinin, V. P. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the fatigue strength of steel EI437B in torsion and at high temperature

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 157-159

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic testing machine, heat resistant material, fatigue strength, heat effect, steel, torsional vibration / UK-1 metallurgic testing machine, EI437B steel

ABSTRACT: Testing device UK-1, developed at the Institute of Problems in Material Behavior, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR), is described. The device was designed for testing heat resistant materials for fatigue strength in conditions of normal and high temperatures and under torsional vibrations. The form of test specimens having a diameter of 6 mm and a length of 50 mm is shown in Fig. 1. Figure 2 is a schematic of the UK-1. The specimen 1 is fastened in the lower clamp 11 by means of the pilot wheel 9. At the upper end of the specimen is a sloping clamp (parts

Card 1/3

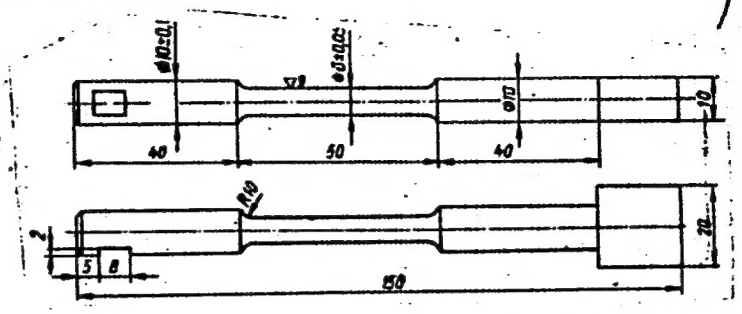

Fig. 1. Specimen for testing machine UK-1.

3 and 4) with extensions 2. At the ends of the extensions are special plates made of low-carbon steel. These plates are acted upon by electromagnets 13, causing a torsional vibration of the system. The electromagnets are served either by a TU-600 booster (amplifier) or by a generator of type 3G-10. The position of the electromagnet is controlled by turning dial 10. An electronic oven 12 is used to heat the specimen. A microscope device 8 serves for measuring torsional strains of the test specimen. An illuminating device 7 is focused on two small screws at 5 soldered to thin wire 6. This arrangement is an aid in measuring deflections. The results of fatigue measurements of EI437B steel are shown in Fig. 3.

L 24464-66

ACC NR: AT6008659

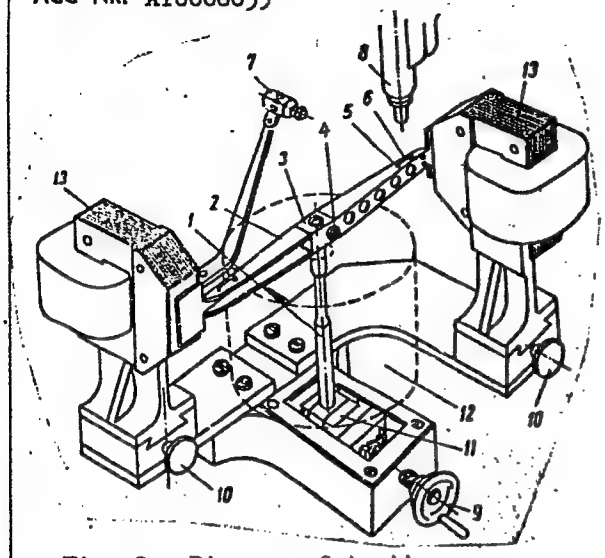

Fig. 2. Diagram of testing machine UK-1.

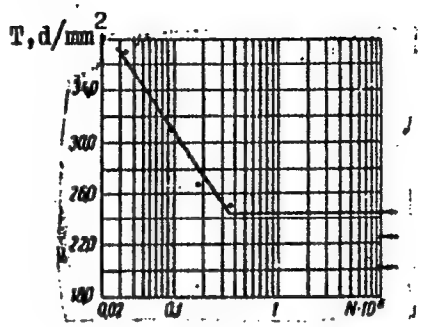

Fig. 3. Fatigue curve for steel EI437B (T = 1023K; r = -0.8).

Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

Card 3/3

L 31115-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(l)/
ACC NR: AT6008671 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0261/0268
ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) JD/EM/WB/GS

AUTHORS: Pisarenko, G. S. (Academician AN UkrSSR) (Kiev); Tret'yachenko, G. N. (Kiev); Gogotsi, G. A. (Kiev); Kravchuk, L. V. (Kiev); Kuriat, R. I. (Kiev); Vdovenko, V. V. (Kiev); Gryaznov, B. A. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for investigating characteristic strength of materials and structural elements in high-temperature gas streams

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 261-268

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature strength, gas flow, temperature test, test chamber, aerodynamic environment test

ABSTRACT: The details of a test apparatus for investigating the high-temperature strength of materials and parts are described. This apparatus is used to evaluate the fatigue strength of brittle and plastic structural elements (such as gas turbine blades), the thermal shock characteristics of various materials, their thermal

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L 31115-66

ACC NR: AT6008671

stability, oxidation resistance at high temperatures, etc. The apparatus consists of a gas dynamic test bed, a high-temperature flow generator (from 600 to 3000K), and an instrumentation complex for measuring and recording the flow temperature and other parameters. The gas flow can attain velocities up to Mach 1.5 at a flow rate of 1.7 kg/sec, and pressures of 80 newtons/cm^2. The air stream is heated successively in three combustion chambers and pumped through a blow-through chamber. Three types of blow-through chambers are used as test sections: one for a continuous test run, another for a controlled duration test run, and a third type for instantaneous exposure and removal of the model. The instrumentation consists of thermocouples, automatic recording potentiometers, calorimeters, pyrometers, oscillograms, and flow meters. The apparatus also contains a device for controlling the mixture of the test gas. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,13/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

Card 2/2

L 02530-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/
EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/EM/RM

ACC NR: AR6017085 SOURCE CODE: UR/0285/66/000/001/0015/0016

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, B. A.

TITLE: Investigation of turbine blade wear on upper vibrational modes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 1.49.115

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 19, 1965, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: vibration effect, turbine blade, vibration stress, stress analysis, fatigue strength, alloy / EI-437B alloy

ABSTRACT: Fatigue tests are conducted at the Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AN UkrSSR on turbine blades made from EI-437B alloy at higher vibrational modes. The UL-10 resonance testing installation was used. The tests were done at standard temperature on frequencies of 240, 560 and 1000 cps. The results show a linear relationship between the amplitude of vibrations at the end of the blade and the stress in the blade (at the point of crack formation). Patterns for the stressed state of the blade were studied by using a lacquer coating and wire pickups glued to the blade. Fatigue curves are given for the various vibrational modes. 6 illustrations, bibliography of 1 title. L. Kallistova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 egk

UDC: 621-226.001.5

GLINSKIY, Boris Alekseyevich; ZYAZKOV, Boris Semenovich; DYNIN, Boris Semenovich; NIKITIN, Yevgeniy Petrovich; MAGNUS-SCHINSKIY, V.S., red.

[Modeling as a scientific research technique; a gnoseological analysis] Modelirovanie kak metod nauchnogo issledovaniia. gnoseologicheskii analiz. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 246 p. (MIRA 18:8)

GRYAZNOV, B.T., inzh.

Determining the speed of a stream of gunite. Prom.stroi. 40 no.4:41-44 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Gunite) (Compressed air)

BAZHENOV, G.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], B.E., [illegible]

Guniting the walls of a grain elevator. Prom. stroi. 42 no.3: 22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

VOZNESENSKAYA, Ye.V.; SLUGINA, Z.P.; KUTUKOVA, V.I.; YAKOBI, F.S.; SHAKHSUVAROVA, G.V.; VASIL'YEVA, N.I.; GRYAZNOV, B.V.; ROZENSHTEYN, M.Z.

Production of low pour-point oils from eastern paraffin-base crudes by means of dewaxing with the aid of selective solvents. Trudy VNII NP no.7:69-78 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Lubrication and lubricants)

LIPOVSKAYA, K.S.; VOZNESENSKAYA, Yo.V.; GEYLIKMAN, Yo.L.; GRYAZNOV, B.V.

Rapid method of determining oil content of paraffin. Trudy VNII NP no.7:352-358 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Paraffins) (Lubrication and lubricants)

DADAYAN, G.T.; OL'KOV, P.L.; GRYAZNOV, B.V.; SHAKHSUVAROVA, G.V.; YAKIMOVETS, N.L.; ALYUKOV, I.T.

Low temperature dewaxing of oils with the use of methyl ethyl ketone. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.6:17-21 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Novogroznenskiy neftezavod; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.
(Petroleum--Refining)

L 12298-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-4 BW/DJ/MN
S/081/63/000/005/055/075 66

AUTHOR: Dadayan, G. T., Ol'kov, P.L., Gryaznov, B. V. and Shakhsuvarova, G.V.

TITLE: The use of methylethyl ketone in the deparaffinization of oils under industrial conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 503, abstract 5P186 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.i in-t. po pererabotke nefti, 1962, no. 5, 130-139)

TEXT: The results of an experimental run of a set up for deparaffinizating NUNPZ using methylethyl ketone (MEK) instead of acetone for deparaffinizing MK-8 oil and transformer oil are given. It was shown that the use of MEK permits reduction of the gradient of deparaffinization from 9° C (acetone) to 4°C and increases permeability of the apparatus by 20%. In addition the actual speed of filtration significantly exceeded the planned speed. For normal operation of the refrigerant section of the apparatus, under conditions of extraction of oil with solidification temperature of -55°C, it was necessary to supply it with an ethane fraction, consisting of ≥ 95-96% ethane. There were several changes in the technical layout, aimed at increasing the possibility of taking advantage of the use of MEK. B.L.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 52728-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5016027 UR/0065/64/000/010/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, B. V.; Voznesenskaya, Ye. V.; Orlova, N. G.

TITLE: Washing of precipitates in the dewaxing of oils and deoiling of waxes

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1964, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, hydrocarbon, wax

Abstract: Washing of solid hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing of S-containing oils treated with phenol was investigated. A 40:30:30 (by vol.) mixture of methylethylketone, benzene, and toluene was used as solvent. Dewaxing was carried out at 27° at a 3:1 rate of dilution and deoiling of waxes and petrolatum at 0° and a 6:1 rate of dilution. Experimental data on washing of precipitated waxes on a suction filter indicated that the washing process consisted of 3 stages: 1) displacement of the mother liquor at a constant oil contnet in the filtrate (extent of deoiling 0.5); 2) gradual leaching of oil (extent of deoiling 0.9); 3) a stage characterized by the formation of stagnant zones (lumps of wax), the washing of which proceeded very slowly. Because of the short washing time on rotary drum filters, the washing out of oil from the precipitate is limited to

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L 52728-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016027

stages 1 and 2. To improve the efficiency of deoiling of wax in continuous filtration on equipment of this type, crystallization and filtration should be conducted in such a manner that the initial porosity of the precipitate and the content of oil in the liquid phase of the suspension being filtered are reduced to the greatest possible extent. Orig. art. has 8 formulas, 2 graphs, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 54830-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014948 UR/0065/65/000/006/0029/0034
665.521.5

AUTHORS: Gryaznov, B. V.; Voznesenskaya, Ye. V.; Orlova, N. G.

TITLE: The effect of dilution and cooling conditions on the filtration of oil-fraction raffinates

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 6, 1965, 29-34

TOPIC TAGS: oil, filtration, dilute solution, cooling, cooling rate

ABSTRACT: Filtration of suspensions in the process of oil deparaffinization was studied in an effort to establish the regularities governing the variation of the deparaffinization indices at different cooling conditions. The samples were derived from the phenol purified oily fractions of the sulfurous eastern oils, and represented a mixture: methylethylketone, benzene and toluene = 40:30:30 by volume. They were cooled to -27C and diluted 3:1 for the distillate and 5:1 for the residual raffinates. It was noted that sediments formed during filtration were not subjected to compression and compaction while they remained in suspension or were covered by a layer of solvent. On the disappearance of solvent the precipitate underwent strong contraction (determined by its initial porosity and

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drying period), releasing 60 to 90% of its fluid. The relation between the quantity of raffinate filtered and the time period of precipitation is expressed graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Increased cooling rate resulted in a decline of filtration and in an increased precipitate porosity. A decrease in temperature and in the initial dilution ratio (from 2.5:1 to 0.5:1 for the distillate and from 5:1 to 1:1 for the residual raffinates) decreased the liquid content in sediments and increased their permeability, resulting in a better separation. Denser precipitates were obtained by the batch dilution which destroyed the general space structure of the solids, producing a closer packing of single precipitated crystals on the filter. This decreased the filtration rate and sediment porosity, increasing their relative permeability and the oil yield. The batch dilution method became more effective with the decrease in the amount of fluid in the suspensions during their cooling and the precipitate consolidation. In the processing of distillate crudes, the effect of decreasing filtration velocity can be compensated by a more rapid rotation of the drum-filter; this is not always possible with the residual raffinates because a very low filtration rate prevents the accumulation of a sufficiently thick precipitate on the filter. Optimal cooling conditions--the relation of sediment porosity to the proper filtration rate and of the dilution ratio to the oil concentration in the suspensions--can be determined only experimentally by modeling. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 2 figures, and 1 formula.

L 54830-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014948

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

POLYANIN, D.V.; ZOTOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOV, E.A.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; RUBININ, A.Ye.; CHEBOTAREVA, Ye.D.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; OKUNEVA, L.P.; SHMELEV, V.V.; STULOV, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.N.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A.; IVANOV, A.S.; NABOROV, V.B.; FINOGENOV, V.P.; KUR'YEROV, V.G.; KHRAMTSOV, B.A.; BATYGIN, K.S.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; KROTOV, O.K.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; KRESTOV, B.D.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; SOKOL'NIKOV, G.O.; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; YASHCHENKO, G.I.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; FEDOROV, B.A.; STEPANOV, G.P.; BORODAYEVSKIY, A.D.; INGATUSHCHENKO, S.K.; VARTUMYAN, E.L.; KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; MAYOROV, B.V., red.; NABOROV, V.B., red.; SOLODKIN, R.G., red.; DROZDOV, A.G., red.; ROSHCHINA, L., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, G., mladshiy red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[The economy of capitalist countries in 1961; economically developed countries] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1961 godu; ekonomicheski razvitye strany. Pod red. IU.N.Kapelinskogo. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Economic history)

SHERESHEVSKIY, M.G., prof.; VAGANOV, B.S., dots.; VORONOV, K.G., dots.; ROZENBERG, M.G.; ZLOTNIKOV, A.L., dots.[deceased]; GRYAZNOV, E.A.; GORYUNOV, F.A.; NETRUSOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; [redacted]TIFANOV, M.P., red.; YERKHOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization and technique of the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries]Organizatsiia i tekhnika vneshnei torgovli SSSR i drugikh sotsialisticheskikh stran; uchebnoe posobie pod red. B.S.Vaganova. Moskva, 1963. 343 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. Institut mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.
(Communist countries--Commerce)
(Russia--Commerce)

GRYAZNOV, G.I.

104-3-37/45

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, G.I. and Rytslin, A.M., Engineers.

TITLE: The struggle against burning of wooden poles. (Bor'ba s vozgoraniyem derevyannykh opor.)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskiye Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol.28, No. 3, pp. 86 - 87 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The setting fire to wooden poles of transmission lines by leakage currents is a widely experienced form of damage. It was at one time thought that the trouble occurred only in areas subject to surface contamination and in the absence of proper contact between the wooden cross bars and other fittings and the metal parts such as insulator supports. The measures taken to overcome the trouble were based on improving the contacts between wood and metal and binding the wood in appropriate places with copper wire to form a shunting path for stray currents. This led to some improvement, but not much and statistics of damage to lines protected in this way are given. It was supposed that the failures were due to bad contact caused by rusting and so more copper and galvanised parts were used. This was very expensive but still did not fully overcome the trouble and it is doubtful whether it is worth taking such expensive and laborious precautions. It is, therefore, proposed to approach the problem differently, providing full protection

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104-3-37/45

The struggle against burning of wooden poles. (Cont.)

only on specially important lines. On lines with an earth wire it is proposed simply to connect together by galvanised iron wire the metal parts relating to each phase and to use copper binding and galvanised parts only on lines subject to heavy industrial contamination.

There is an editorial note that the Ministry agrees with this article and that the corresponding instructions are printed in this copy of the journal.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GRYAZNOV, G. I., inzh.

Mechanized repair stations are the basis for the mechanization of repair work on high-voltage electric transmission lines. Energetika 8 no.3:1-2 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric lines--Repairing)

GRYAZNOV, G.I., inzh.

Working on live wire of overhead electric transmission lines.
Energetik 8 no.4:23-24 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

PONEDILKO, A.I., inzh.; GRYAZNOV, G.I.

Use of wooden poles on 110, 35, and 6 kv. electric power transmission lines. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:65-68 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electric lines--Poles)

GRYAZNOV, G.I.

Use of wooden towers in 110, 35, and 6 kv. power transmission lines. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:65 Jl-S '62.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye energeticheskogo khozyaystva Donetskogo basseyna.

LENOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GRYAZNOV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved. red.; YAKOVLEV, D.A., inzh., red.; SMIRNOV, B.M., tekhn. red.

[Electronic differential analyzer]Elektronnyi differentsial'nyi analizator. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 61 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 40. No.P-58-43/2) (MIRA 16:3)
(Electronic differential analyzers)

GRYAZNOV, G.S.

Characteristics of deep drilling in permafrost. Gaz. prom. 10 no.8: 7-11 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GRYAZNOV, G. V.:

Gryaznov, G. V.: "A study of the reactions of sulfoxidation and sulfochlorination of the lower aliphatic hydrocarbons." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertion forthe Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

AUTHOR GRYAZNOV G.V., TOPCHIYEV A ..Member of the Academy PA - 3154
TSIGURO G.M.

TITLE Sulphochlorination of metnane by Sulphureus Anhydride and Chlorine Gases.
Sul'fokhlorirovaniye metana gazoobraznymi sernistym angidridom i khlorom -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR.Vol 113,Nr 3,pp 598-600(U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT On order to obtain the most favorable synthesis of the chlorine anhydride of metane sulphonic acid, the sulphochlorination of the methane must be carried out at conditions that warrant a higher degree of dissociation of methane, while forming methyl radicals, than that observed under the action of ultraviolet radiation. In order to prove this special tests were carried out with the help of gaseous sulphureus anhydride and sulphureus chlorine in a system with an eff lux in a high frequency field with electric discharge (Computed wave length 357,6 m) The experiment is described; It was found that on the occasion of the sulphochlorination of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons two reactions are possible:
1) Phtochemical sulphochlorination passes through a stage in which sulphinic acid forms which oxidizes with chlorine to chlorine anhydride of sulphonic acid.
2) Sulphochlorination in the field of the electric discharge develops to the accompaniment of the forming of radicals. The pre-

Card 1/2

Sulphechlorination of Methane by Sulphureus Anhydride PA - 3154
and Chlorine Gases.

cess is chainlike. Thus it was shown by experiment that, in prin-
ciple, it is possible to obtain chlorine anhydride of methane sul-
phonic acid by the direct sulphechlorination of the methane through
gaseous sulphureus anhydride and chlorine anhydride.
(With 2 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION Moscow Mineral Oil Institute "I.M Gubkin"
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 15.12.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: TOPCHIYEV, A.V., Member of the Academy, GRYAZNOV, G.V., and TSIGURO, G.M.

TITLE: Sulphooxidation of Methane by gaseous Sulphur Dioxide and Oxigen. (Sul'fookisleniye metana gazoobraznym sernistym angidridom i kislorodom. Russian).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 839 - 841 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The sulphooxidation reaction of methane has hardly been described at all in published works. Methane dissolves slowly in fuming sulphuric acid, but the compounds formed on this occasion were never isolated. With sulphuric anhydride methane reacts thermically and thermocatalytically at the same time forming sulphoderivatives and oxidation products. Usually other production methods are employed in order to obtain methane sulphoacid and its derivatives. The present work was carried out by using various additions as injecting influence: ultraviolet light, X-rays, and high-frequency electric discharge for the purpose of finding a possibility of a direct sulphooxidation of methane with gaseous and suphuric anhydride and oxigen. In Practice, this reaction is not possible under the influence of ultraviolet light. In this case only a photochemical oxidation of methane and sulphurous anhydride took place. Only at 200 - 400° did the authors obtain 0,02 % of the theoretical

Card 1/3

PA - 2766

Sulphooxidation of Methane by gaseous Sulphur Dioxide and Oxigen.

air. As a result of this work it was established that in the field of the high-frequency electric discharge a sulphooxidation of methane by sulphurous anhydride and oxygen takes place. The reaction is accompanied by a number of parallel processes . (2 citations from Slav publications).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Mineral Oil Institute "I.M.Gubkin".
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 15.10.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GRYAZNOV, G.V.

20-6-33/59

AUTHOR: TOPCHIYEV,A.V., TSIGURO,G.M., GRYAZNOV,G.V.

TITLE: Photochemical Sulphooxidation of n-Heptane by Gaseous Sulphur Dioxide and Oxygen. (Fotokhimicheskoye sul'fookisleniye n-geptana gazoobraznymi sernistym angidridom i kislorodom, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1302-1305 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A direct sulphuration of n-heptane with sulphuric acid (oleum) is not very effective. Only small quantites of heptane sulphoacids are formed. The latter are also formed on the occasion of sulphooxidation by sulphurous anhydride with oxygen in the presence of organic superacids. The present work was carried out in order to investigate the direct photochemical sulphooxidation of n-heptane in the liquid phase. In all experiments carried out the yield was independent of the concentration of the sulphurous anhydride and the oxygen. It was directly proportional to the time of its blowing through by the n-heptane layer and thus dependent on the amount of light absorbed by the reacting substances. Degree of utilisation of the sulphurous anhydride and of the oxygen depends linearly on the height of the layer of hydrocarbon. The previous introduction of benzoyl-superoxide does not accelerate the reaction considerably. In the presence of toluol the reaction was practically stopped. The experimental results showed that the reaction mentioned is a

Card 1/2

GRYAZNOV, I.A.

Additional block for pulling out carts from heat-treating furnaces. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no2.:39-40 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Furnaces, Heat-treating)

PA 1921T78

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics Mar/Apr 51

"Review of A. I. Metelkin's 'Green Mold and Penicillin. History of the Discovery, Investigation, and Application of Therapeutic Properties of Mold,'" I. Gryaznov

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XX, No 2, pp 189, 190

On the basis of material presented in the book, reviewer states that discovery of antibiotics was made possible by early Russian work (I. I. Mechnikov, etc.). He further discusses treatment of cancer with dead cultures of B. prodigiosum, the so-called "wonder bacillus" (N. F. Gamaleya, 1889); liberation of bacterial toxins (I) with the aid of bacteriolysin (II) and the possibility of using I plus II for vaccinations (Gamaleya); isolation of the antibiotic pyroklastin (III) from B. pyocyaneus (Gametic pyroklastin (III) from B. pyocyaneus (Gamaleya, M. A. Shcheglova, 1922-23); isolation of III from gonoklastin with an action similar to III from gonococci (Shchegoleva, 1923-24); work on pyocyanin and sanezin (Prof Dergach, 1945); discovery of an antibiotic from erythrocytes by L. A. Zil'ber and L. M. Yakobson (1945); B. I. Zbarskiy's work (1925) on the adsorption of diphtheria toxin by erythrocytes and his finding that susceptibility to diphtheria in humans

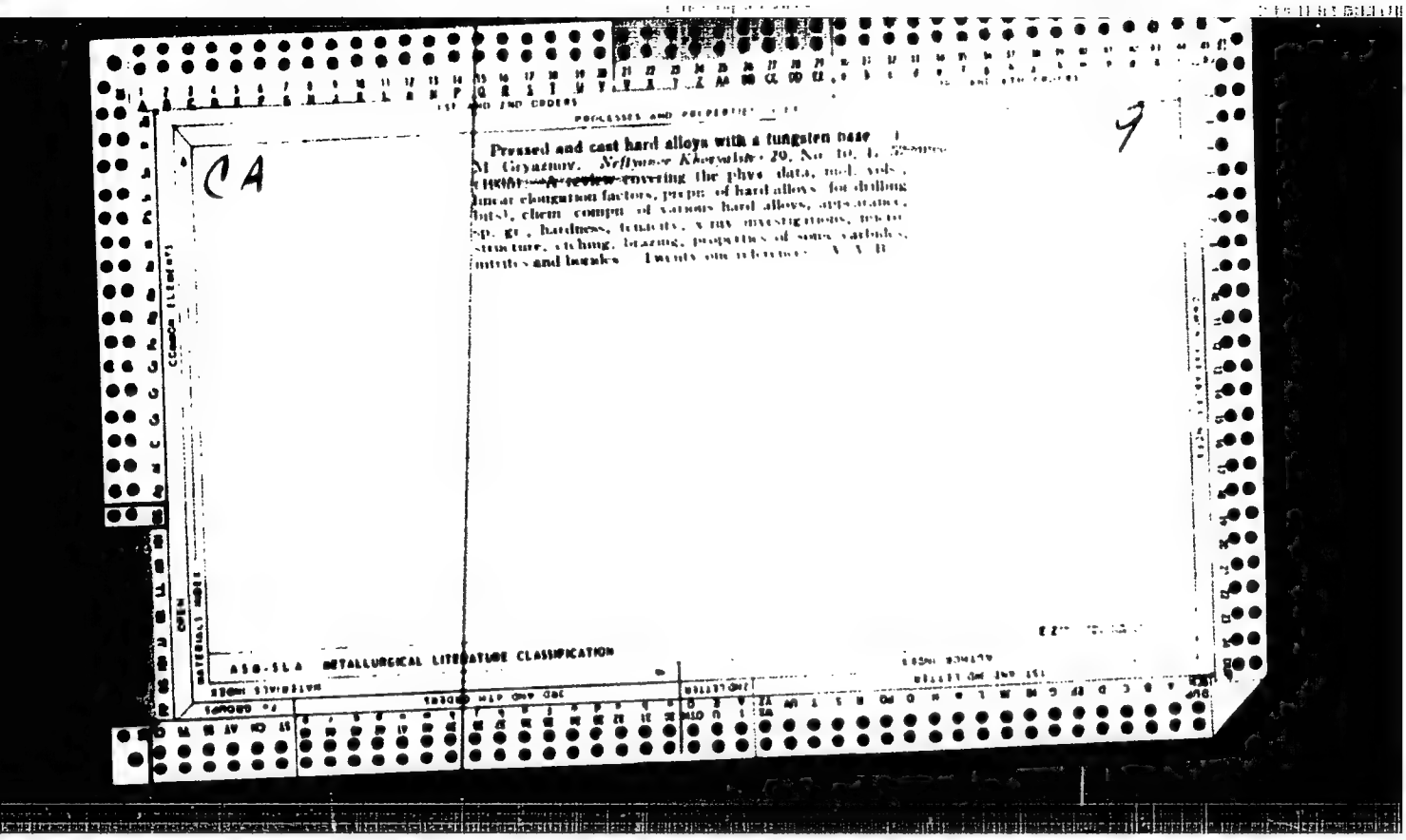
192T78

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics (Contd 2) Mar/Apr 51

and animals depends on the ability of erythrocytes of a particular blood type or a particular animal species to adsorb diphtheria toxin. Published by Medgiz, 1949, 106 pp.

192T78

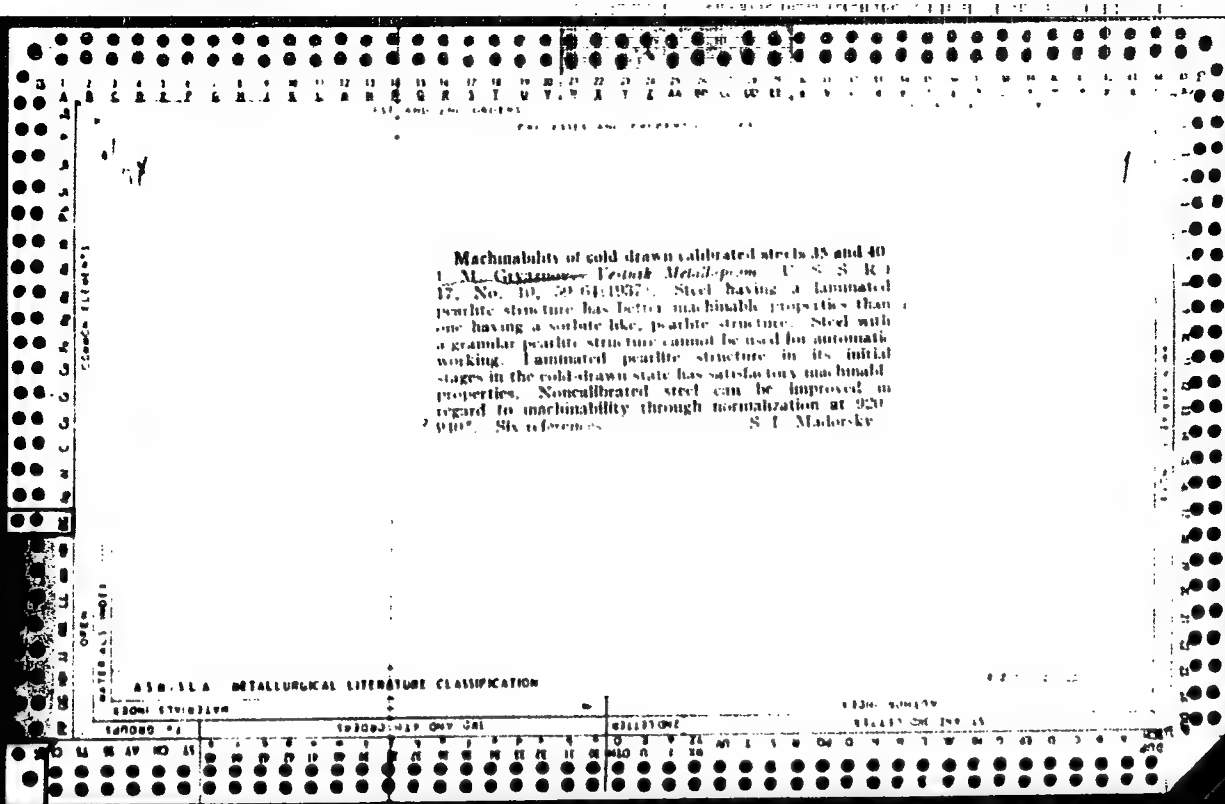
GRYAZNOV, I. M.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrolytic etching of stainless steel. I. M. Gryaznov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* **5**, 883(1936). The method of Ellinger (*C. A.* **30**, 3728[8]) gave excellent results. Chas. Blanc

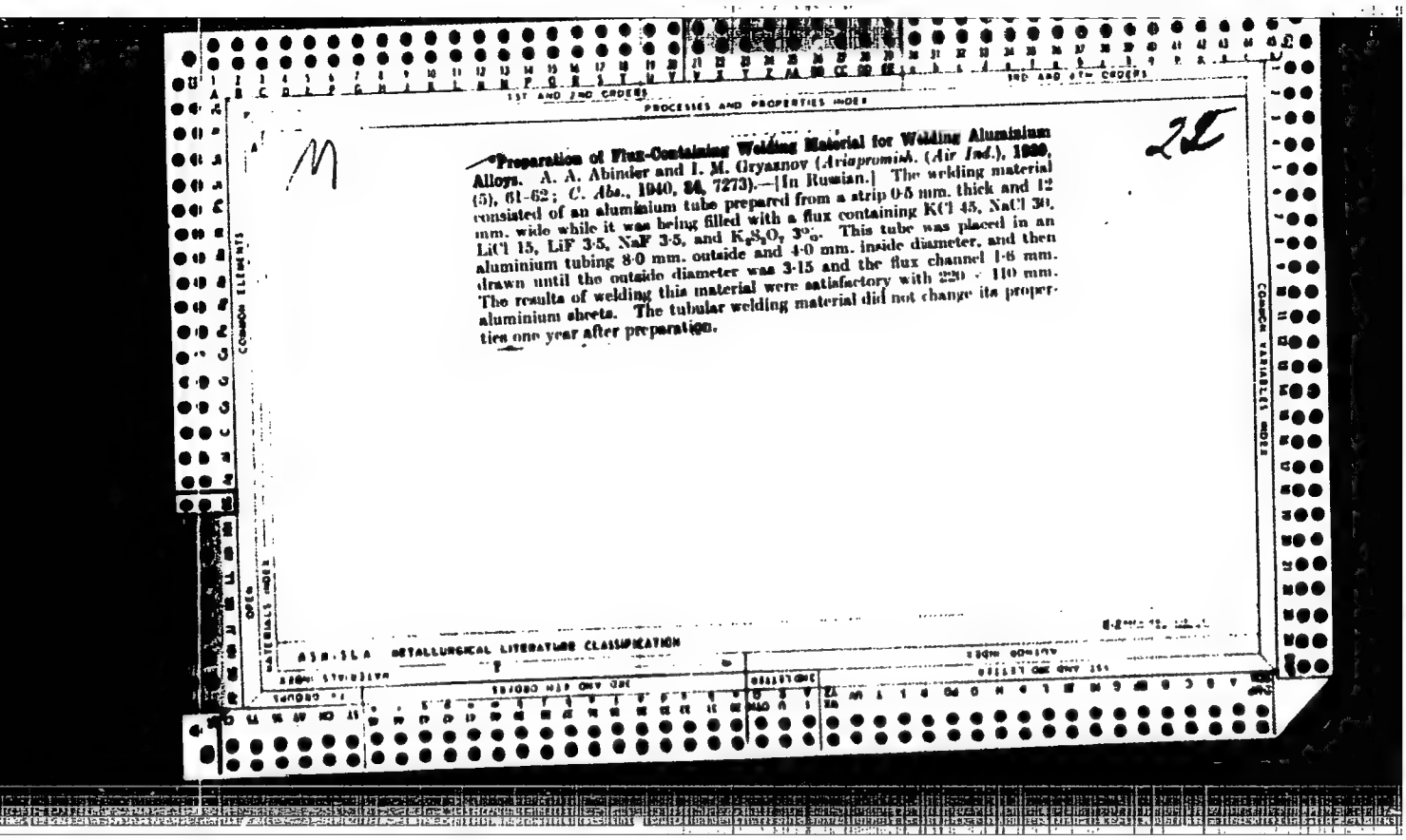
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Machinability of cold drawn calibrated steels 35 and 40. I. M. Gryaznov. *Vestnik Metalloprom.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, No. 10, 59-64(1937). Steel having a laminated pearlite structure has better machinable properties than one having a sorbite-like, pearlite structure. Steel with a granular pearlite structure cannot be used for automatic working. Laminated pearlite structure in its initial stages in the cold-drawn state has satisfactory machinable properties. Noncalibrated steel can be improved in regard to machinability through normalization at 920-930°. Six references. S. I. Madorsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

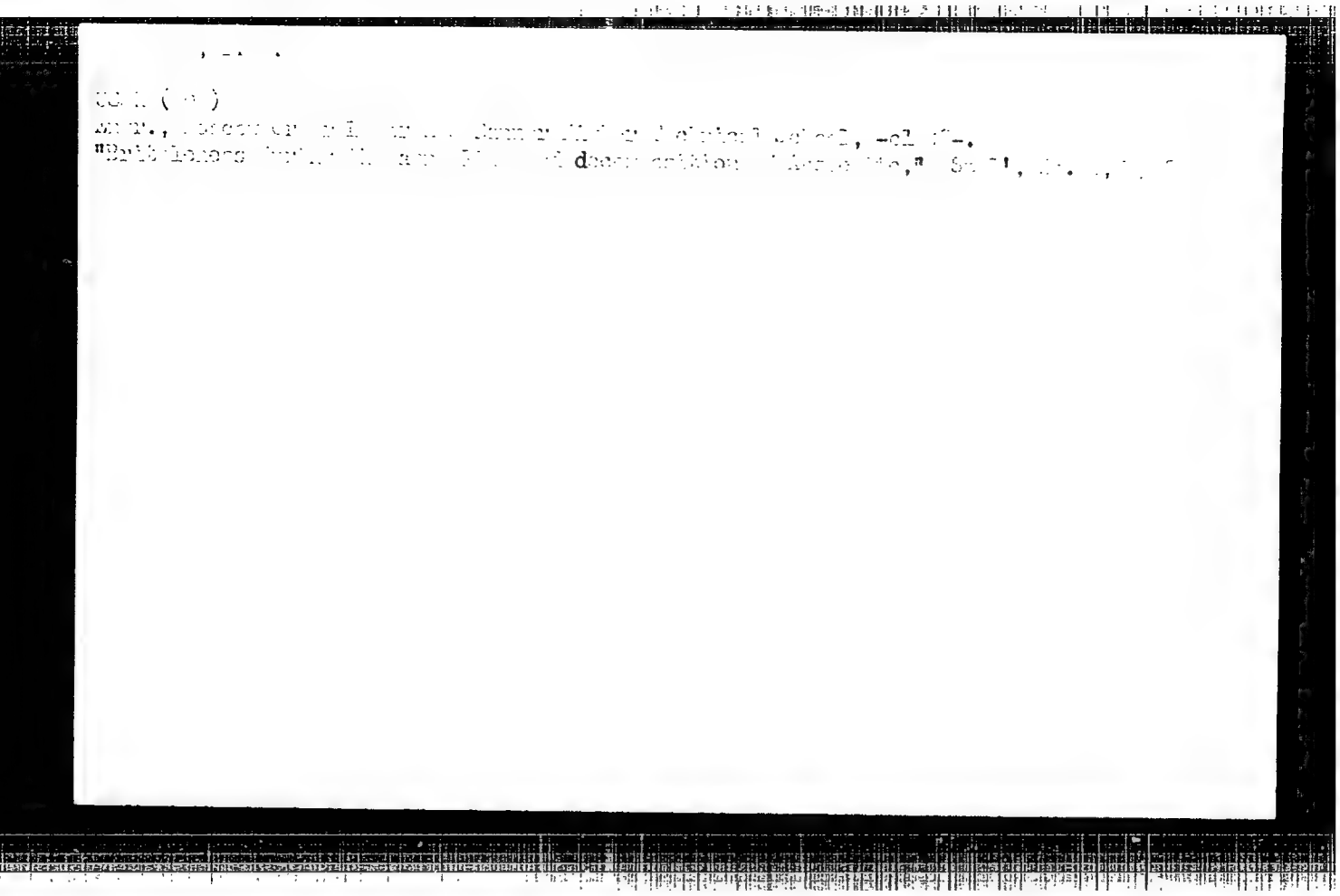
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617130006-7"

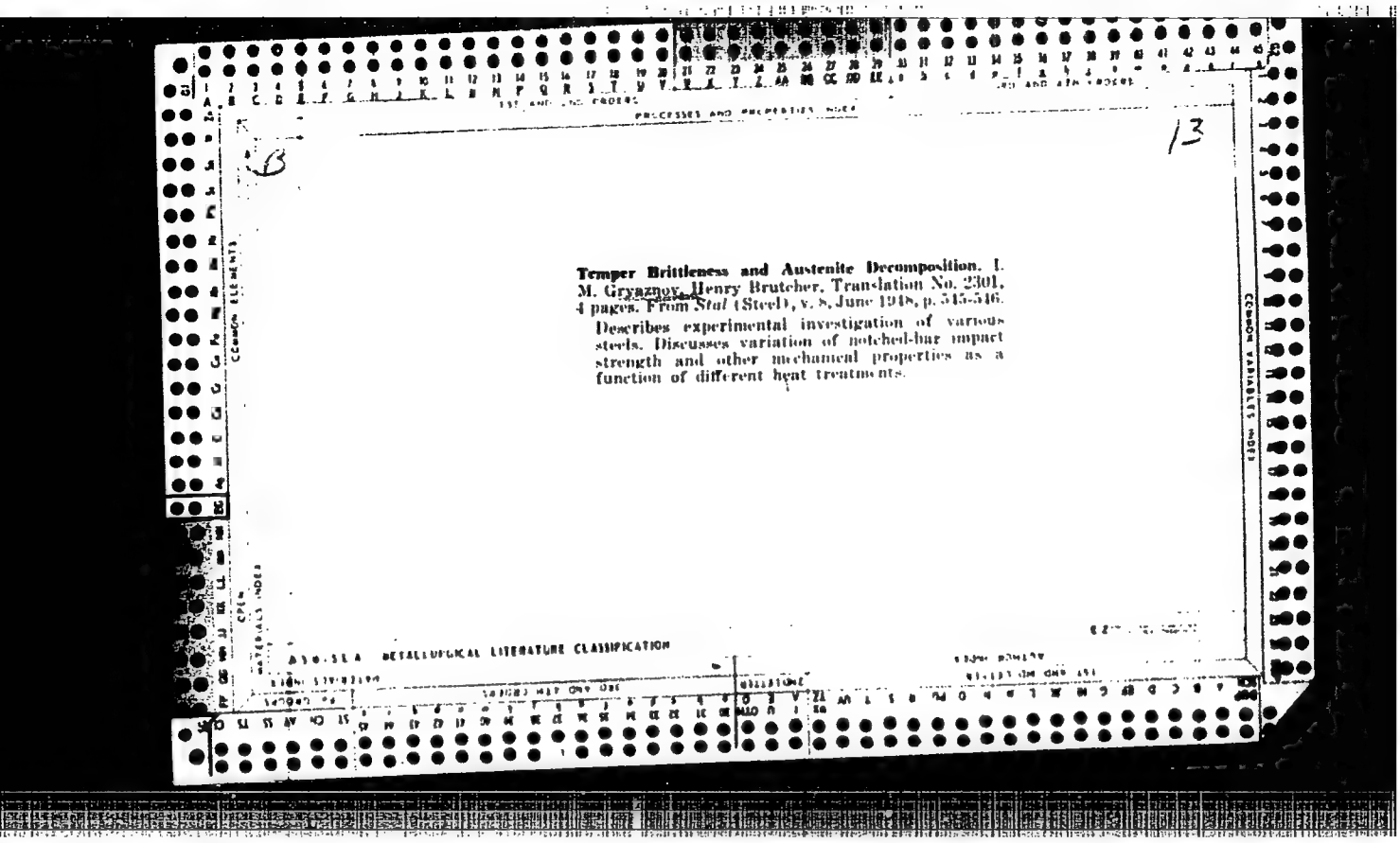


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparation of Flux-Containing Welding Material for Welding Aluminium Alloys. A. A. Abinder and I. M. Gryaznov (*Aviapromish. (Air Ind.)*, **1939**, (5), 61–62; *C. Abs.*, **1940**, **34**, 7273).—[In Russian.] The welding material consisted of an aluminium tube prepared from a strip 0·5 mm. thick and 12 mm. wide while it was being filled with a flux containing KCl 45, NaCl 30, LiCl 15, LiF 3·5, NaF 3·5, and $K_2S_2O_7$ 3%. This tube was placed in an aluminium tubing 8·0 mm. outside and 4·0 mm. inside diameter, and then drawn until the outside diameter was 3·15 and the flux channel 1·6 mm. The results of welding this material were satisfactory with 220 - 110 mm. aluminium sheets. The tubular welding material did not change its properties one year after preparation.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Temper Brittleness and Austenite Decomposition. I. M. Gryaznov, Henry Brutcher, Translation No. 2301, 4 pages. From *Stal* (Steel), v. 8, June 1948, p. 545-546.

Describes experimental investigation of various steels. Discusses variation of notched-bar impact strength and other mechanical properties as a function of different heat treatments.

ARTSISHEVSKIY, M.A. [translator]; SELISSKIY, Ya.P., red.; GRYAZNOV, I.M., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izdatel'stva; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Effect of nuclear irradiation on structure and properties of metals and alloys. Translations.] Deistvie iadernykh izluchenii na strukturu i svoistva metallov i splavov. Perevod M.A.Artsishevskogo, pod red.IA.P.Selisskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 171 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Nuclear reactors--Materials)

18 (3)

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, I. M. SOV/20-126-6-29/67

TITLE: On the Character of Deformation in the Yield Area (O kharaktere deformatsii na ploshchadke tekuchesti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1250 - 1253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of an introduction, reference is made to some papers (Refs 1 and 2), wherein the deformation of Armco iron, of soft and medium steels is said to occur by turning the grains, with tension curves appearing in the zone of displacement. The present paper investigates the course taken by the displacement zone in Armco iron, carbon steel with 0.08% C, copper and brass. A diagram shows the expansion of the Chernov-Lueders numbers (Fig 1), and two micropictures of Armco iron are given, in which the course of the displacement field may be observed. Next, the influence exerted by cold working and aging is investigated, and finally, results obtained are summarized. The summary reveals that when stretching the above-mentioned alloys, the displacement field of the metal is accompanied by a turning in the grains; that Chernov-Lueders textural structures occur, and that the course of a displacement field may be observed as well

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when stretching aged samples. The new structure of the aged samples likewise exhibits Chernov-Luеders numbers. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: February 16, 1959, by Yu. N. Rabotnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959

GRYAZNOV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; LENSKIY, Viktor Stepanovich; OGIBALOV, Petr Matveyevich; SKORYY, Ivan Aleksandrovich; KIYKO, I.A., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory manual on the strength of materials and on deformations] Laboratornyi praktikum po soprotivleniiu materialov, deformirovaniiu. Pod obshchei red. P.M.Ogibalova i I.A.Skorogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Strenght of materials)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

[illegible], I.G., GRIAZNOV, I.M.

Metallographic method for observing slip bands in armco iron.
Zav.lab. 30 no.4:463-464 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki pri Moskovskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

[illegible]

[illegible]y investigation of the aging of low-carbon steel following peening. Izv.vyst.uchseb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:123-126 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 10887-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6001685 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/012/0108/0111

AUTHOR: Aver'yanova, T. M.; Gryaznov, I. M. 44,55 44,55

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of Mechanics, Moscow State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta) 44,55

TITLE: Yield behavior of iron 44,55

44 B

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 108-111

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical property, tensile test, yield point, yield strength, yield behavior, plastic deformation, iron, Armco iron

ABSTRACT: Microscopic examination of Armco-iron specimens subjected to tensile tests showed that plastic deformation at yield point occurs by slip within grains and is accompanied by the formation of Luder lines. The first slip bands appear and the first Luder lines form at an elongation of 1%. No new slip bands are formed during the whole yield period. Only after the stress begins to increase are new slip bands and Luder lines formed. In some cases, however, numerous Luder lines were formed also during yielding. The grain boundary slip occurs, not as a primary phenomenon, but only as a result of slip within the grains. The experiments confirmed the assumption that deformation at yield point occurs, not by the slip of grain boundaries, but by slip within the grain. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WW]

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.379.4

L 10887-66

ACC NR: AP6001685

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4172

HW

Card 2/2

GRYAZNOV, I.S.

SHCHAVROVSKIY, M.L.; GRYAZNOV, I.S.

Parallactic traversing with a fixed base. Gor. zhur. no.2:64-66 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Glavnyy marksheyder kombinata Yuzhuralnikel' (for Shchavrovskiy).
2. Glavnyy marksheyder Kimpersayskogo rudoupravleniya (for Gryaznov).
(Mine surveying)

GRYAZNOV, I. S. PA 43/43T42

USSR/Medicine - Influenza 11 Jan 1948
Medicine - Viruses

"Resistance of the Grippe Virus to Low Temperature and Its Concentration on Liquid and Paper Surfaces, and in Foam," I. S. Gryaznov, Inst Bact, Epidemiology, and Infectious Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 2

Gives some facts on transmission of grippe virus. Experiments conducted to determine resistance of grippe virus to subzero temperatures, and methods to obtain pure and virulent grippe virus of high concentration. Submitted by Academician N. F. Gamel, 17 Oct 1947.

43T42

GRYAZNOV, I. S.

"Susceptibility of Wild Rats to Grippe Virus," Dokl. AN SSSR, 59, No.3, 1948

GRYAZNOV, I. S.

Gryaznov, I. S. "Nikolay Fedorovich Gamaleya," (The microbiologist, 1859-1949, necrology), Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 3, paragraphs 191-94, (With portrait).

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18 , 1949).

GRYAZNOV, I: S.

20097 GRYAZNOV, I. S. Uchenyy, patriot, grazhdanin. /N. F. Gamaleya. Mikrobiolog. 1859-1949. Nekrolog/. Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1949, No. 6, s. 60-63, s. portr.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, VOL. 27, Moskva, 1949.

GRYAZNOV, I. S. Cand. Med. Sci.

"Review of Yu. I. Milenushkin's 'Human and Microbe Organisms'," Fel'dsher i Akusher, No.9, 1949

GRYAZNOV, I. S.

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Apr 50

"Discussion", I. S. Gryaznov, Cand Med Sci

"Trudy 5-oy Sessii, Ak Med Nauk SSSR" pp 231-232. Conference held 23 - 27 Dec 48, in Moscow, on problems of immunity and influenza.

Agapov's expts demonstrated that wild rats ("pasyuki") form a reservoir of infection in swine influenza epizooties. These rats can be also infected with human influenza. Personnel occupied at farms often becomes infected during swine influenza epizooties.

206T91

GRYAZNOV, I. S.

"Influenza," Medgiz, Moscow, 1951

USSR/Medicine - Epidemic Diseases Jul 51

"In Memory of D. K. Zabolotnyy (1866-1929), an Outstanding Microbiologist and Epidemiologist," I. S. Gryaznov, Cand Med Sci

"Med Sestra" No 7, pp 28-32

Reviews activity of Zabolotnyy in the field of epidemiology. Describes immunization of Citellus citellus (suslik) against cholera (a disease to which this rodent is extremely susceptible) and methods of peroral immunization of humans against cholera which were developed on the basis of this work. Describes

198757

USSR/Medicine - Epidemic Diseases (Contd) Jul 51

Zabolotnyy's work on plague in the USSR and abroad (Far East, etc.) his finding that in Transbaykal, Manchuria, and Mongolia plague is spread by Marmota bobac Pall (surok) and Marmota sibirica Radde or Marmota baibacina Brandt (tarbagan), differentiation by him of pulmonary and bubonic plague (work on monkeys), etc. Mentions Khabarovsk trial in connection with plague and states the "thebacteriological weapon which has been knocked by Soviet Army from the hands of Japanese militarists has now been seized by the incendiaries of a new world war, the American imperialists."

198757

GRYAZNOV, I. S.

1. GRIAZNOV, I. S.; SOLOV'YEV, V. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Micro-Organisms; Medicine - Text Books

7. Medical microbiology. Reviewed by I. S. Gryaznov, V. S. Solov'yev. Fel'd i akush. No. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

GRYAZNOV, K.V.

Machine for the screwing up of the valve inside of a pneumatic tire tube. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:48-49 '65.

1. Omskiy shinnyy zavod. (MIRA 19:1)

GRYAZNOV, L.A.

Industrial units for utilizing waste gases and solutions. Za indus.Riaz. no.2:44-46 D '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Ryazanskogo zavoda iskusstvennogo volokna.

GRYAZNOV, L.A., inzh.-tekhnolog; UTKINA, L.A., inzh. tekhnolog

Ways of improving the working conditions in the departments of the Ryazan Combine of Artificial Fibers. Nauch. trudy Riaz.med. inst. 23:10-24 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Ryazanskogo kombinata iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gryaznov). 2. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Ryazanskogo kombinata iskusstvennogo volokna (for Utkina).

BELOVA, M.B.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; VLASOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOV, L.P.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; ZHEGALOV, Yu.V.; KARBIVNICHIY, I.N.; KLENOV, Ye.P.; KRYLOV, V.V.; TITOV, V.A.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of Kamchatka] Geologicheskoe stroenie i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Kamchatki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Kamchatka--Petroleum geology)
(Kamchatka--Gas, Natual--Geology)

SOV-103-3-4-18/28

AUTHORS: Glebovich, G. V., Gryaznov, M. I. and Ptitsyn, K. N.

TITLE: Investigation of Certain Circuits used in the Generation of Short Pulses (Issledovaniye nekotorykh skhem formirovaniya korotkikh impul'sov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 562-566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that very short video pulses can be generated either by means of a delay line fitted with a mercury relay or by means of a delay line and a fast thyratron. The relay-type pulse generator can produce pulses with rise times of the order of 1 mμ s and amplitudes of up to 120 V. Thyratrons can be used either with a capacitor in the anode (Fig.1) or with 2 delay lines (Fig.4). The capacitor type generator produces triangular pulses (Fig.5a) while the delay line circuit can generate almost rectangular pulses. It was found that the thyratron generators produce pulses with rise times of the order of 5 mμ s. The paper contains 6 figures and 1 English reference.

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1956

1. Video pulses 2. Pulse generators--Equipment

Card 1/1

SOV-[illegible]-3-4-24/28

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, M. I.

TITLE: Application of Thyratrons in the Circuit of a Fast Time Base (Primeneniye tiratrona v skheme skorostnoy razvertki)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 574-576 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigation of 3 fast time bases (Figs.1, 3 and 4) was carried out. The circuit of Fig.1 employs a delay line in the anode of the thyratron and is furnished with a 3-winding transformer in the cathode. One of the cathode transformer secondaries feeds into a special shaping circuit which produces a symmetrical linearly rising waveform. The circuit is capable of generating satisfactory time base waveforms, having a duration of 20 mμs. The circuit of Fig.3 can be regarded as a modification of the circuit of Fig.1. Here the line in the anode is employed to provide the brightening pulses; The circuit can be employed to generate triangular wave forms having a duration of 50 mμs. If it is necessary to

Card 1/2

Application of Thyratrons in the Circuit of a Fast Time Base

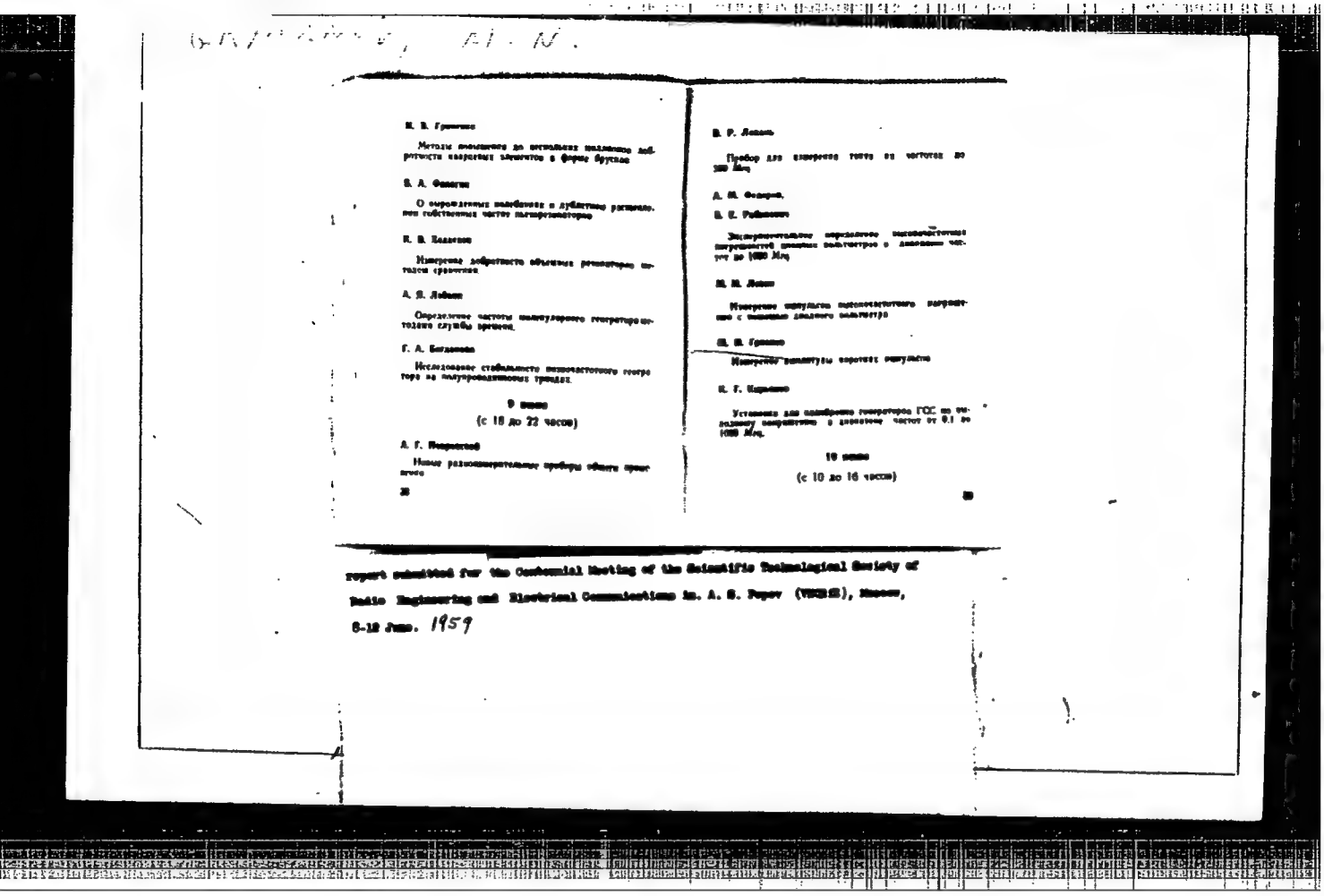
obtain the waveforms shorter than 10 mμs, the circuit of Fig.4 may be useful but its linearity is not very satisfactory. The paper contains 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1956

1. Thyratrons--Applications 2. Waveform generators--Equipment

TREGUBOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; [illegible], Ilya [illegible]; BEZHENTSEV, Boris Konstantinovich; GRYAZNOV, Mikhail Mikhailovich; KRAVCHENKO, S.F., inzh., retsenzent; BURMAN, M.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; SHNEL'NIKOV, I.S., spets. red.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.

[Design and planning of the enterprises of the starch and molasses industry] Proektirovanie predpriiatii krakhmalo-patochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 314 p. (MIRA 18:1)



report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (NTORES), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

GRYAZNOV, N. D.

Gryaznov, N. D. — "A Coolable Diffuser and the Possibility of Its Use in a Gas Turbine Installation." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104.

GRYAZNOV, N. D.

UVAROV, V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRYAZNOV, N., assistant.

The gas turbine. Tekh.mol. 23 no.3:1-4 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Gas turbines)

SOV/124-58-5-5208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, N.D.

TITLE: Gas Flow Through a Variable-section Conduit As Influenced by Friction and Heat Exchange (Techeniye gaza po kanalu peremennogo secheniya s uchetom treniya i teplootdachi)

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey Mosk. vyssh. tekhn. uch-shcha, 1955, Vol 39, pp 81-99

ABSTRACT: From the well-known equations for hydrodynamics and heat exchange two approximate formulae are obtained which state the relationship between the geometric dimensions of a diffuser section and the rate of flow, and between the pressure and the rate of flow (allowance being made for friction and heat transfer). The theoretical calculations agree satisfactorily with experimental data for the case of a circular diffuser having an angle of divergence of $\alpha = 6^{\circ}$. It is shown that the efficiency of a cooled diffuser is somewhat higher than that of one that is not cooled.

Card 1/1 1. Gas flow--Mathematical analysis S.A. Demidov

UVAROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; BEKNEV, Viktor Sergeyevich; GRYAZNOV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; MIKHAL'TSEV, Vsevolod Yevgen'yevich; MUSATOV, Aleksandr Konstantinovich; PCHELKIN, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; CHERNOBROVKIN, Aleksey Petrovich; YUNOSHEV, Viktor Dmitriyevich ; BARTASH, Ye.T., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Gas-turbine units for locomotives; design and calculation]Lokomotivnye gazoturbinnye ustanovki; raschet i proektirovanie. [By] V.V.Uvarov i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 547 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Gas-turbine locomotives)

L 10221-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--Pe-4/
Pr-4/Pu-4--WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3001033 S/0114/63/000/005/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, N. D. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent) 48

TITLE: Design characteristics of heat exchangers used in gas-turbine plants

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1963, 40-41

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine compressor cooler air cooler

ABSTRACT: Formulas for designing air coolers of compressors and regenerators of gas turbines are presented. Effect of various factors on the parameters of this equipment is investigated. Power consumption vs. cycle-air speed characteristics for various cooling degrees are plotted, as well as regenerator characteristics. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQD: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

bm/
Card 1/1

GRYAZNOV, N. I.

А. Ф. [illegible]

Схема сдвигателя на магнитных [illegible]

[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible]

Магнитное [illegible] устройство с магнитным управлением

[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible]

Десятично-двоичный преобразователь на магнитных элементах с [illegible] ферритовым [illegible] устройством

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
(с 10 до 16 часов)

[illegible],
[illegible]

[illegible] ферритовой вычислительной машины

Ю. А. [illegible],
[illegible]

Арифметическое устройство ферритовой цифровой машины

Ю. А. [illegible]

[illegible] устройство ферритовой малогабаритной цифровой машины ЛЭМ-1

Г. [illegible]

О контроле операций в вычислительной машине ЛЭМ-1

[illegible]
(с 18 до 22 часов)

[illegible]

Подготовка информации для программного управления металлорежущими станками

[illegible]

Некоторые вопросы использования электронных вычислительных машин в системах связи

Г. [illegible]

[illegible] ЛЭМ-1.

Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORiE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

9.7140

30486
S/194/61/000/008/011/092
D201/D304

AUTHORS: Gryaznov, N.I., Levinskiy, L.S. and Tsibrov, A.A.

TITLE: An operational magnetic memory apparatus with magnetic control

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 15, abstract 8 B138 (V sb. 100 let so dnya rozhd. A.S. Popova, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 271-278)

TEXT: It is pointed out that the main source of unreliability of modern operational magnetic memories is the great number of valves or transistors in the address storage, shifting and read-out circuits. The fundamental results are given of work carried out at the Electrical Analogue Laboratory of VINITI of the AS USSR. The МОЗУ-1000 (MOZU-1000) designed at this laboratory has 1024 48-digit numbers. The period time 40 μsec, the read-out and regeneration time 6 μsec. The control circuits have only 47 vacuum valves (originally about 700). The principle of magnetic control is explained,

Card 1/2

30486
S/194/61/000/008/011/092
D201/D304

An operational magnetic memory...

together with the principle of operation itself, main circuits of magnetic switching, magnetic decoders and current drivers. The basic operational data of the arrangement are given, such as: Power consumption 1200 W, allowable heater and d.c. supply variations 5%. Besides the 47 valves the device has 900 diodes, 260 transistors. 4 figures. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR3004171 S/0271/63/000/005/B030/B030

SOURCE: RZh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vy*chisl. tekhnika, Abs. 5B158

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, N. I., Dyatlov, P. V.

TITLE: A magnetic operational memory with magnetic control (MOZU-1000). Some features of tuning commercial units

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vy*chisl. i inform. tekhnika. M., 1962, 203-210

TOPIC TAGS: memory, magnetic memory

TRANSLATION: The MOZU-1000 is a Z-type system and has a capacity of 1024 48-position numbers. Cycling time is 30 μ sec. The delivery and regeneration time for numbers is $\sim$ 8 μsec. To reduce the number of vacuum tubes, magnetic keys and magnetic current-shapers are used in the control. The coordinate network of the magnetic operative memory is supplied with power by an one-tube shaper, which feeds current to two series-connected selected coordinates. During the adjustment of the experimental model for various reasons the point-contact diodes of the magnetic shapers of the recording current were replaced by junction

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR3004171

diodes. Due to the saturation of junction diodes this necessitated commutation of the trailing edge of the current pulses. The calculations of the switching transformers of the magnetic keys agreed well with the experimental data. Some features of tuning of the recording and address-selection circuits are also presented. There are 4 figures and 2 references. O. B.

DATE ACQ: 25Jun63 SUB CODE: CP, SD ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 33645-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EED-2/EMP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5007475 BB/GG S/0286/65/000/004/0087/0087

AUTHORS: Bekin, B. S.; Gryaznov, N. I.; Vissonova, I. A.; Kuznetsov, V. I.; Sindilevich, L. M.; Shchegolev, L. P.

40
B

TITLE: Semiconstant capacity memory device. Class 42, No. 163535

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 87

TOPIC TAGS: punched card, storage device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a semiconstant capacity memory device of punched cards. To increase the reliability of the device with utilization of standard punched cards, the device consists of a plate with tanks in the form of grooves filled with conducting liquid or solid-liquid alloy (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Pins coated with electrically insulating varnish pass through holes in the punched cards carrying information and are immersed in the conducting liquid. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Nov63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

History of the structural formation of Carboniferous deposits in the eastern section of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNII no.43-19 '54. (Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 9:1)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

USSR/ Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 30/47

Authors : Gryaznov, N. K.

Title : Important stages of the development of the Saratov-Ryazan depression

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1145-1148, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : Geological data are presented regarding the formation and development of the Saratov-Ryazan depression in the USSR. Seven USSR references (1948-1954). Map.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Petroleum Gas Institute

Presented by : Academician S. I. Mironov, October 28, 1954

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

The boundaries and the role of other platform structures on the formation of the Caspian Depression. Dokl.AN SSSR 103 no.5:893-895 Ag '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftegazovyy institut. Predstavlena akademikom S.I.Mironovym.
(Caspian Depression--Geology, Structural)

15-57-5-6703

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, N. K.

TITLE: Boundaries of the Caspian Depression and Their Relation to Other Tectonic Elements of the Russian Plateau (O granitsakh Prikaspiyskoy vpadiny i vzaimootnoshenii yeye s drugimi tektonicheskimi elementami Russkoy platformy)

PERIODICAL: Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 9, pp 3-28

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the boundaries of the Caspian depression. Evidence is presented that the depression developed in the form of a large warped structural element which began to form not later than in the Tournaisian stage. Maps of the western boundary of the depression are included and show: 1) equal thicknesses of the Tournaisian stage; 2) equal total

Card 1/2

Boundaries of the Caspian Depression (Cont.)

thicknesses of the Oka and Serpukhov substages and of the Namurian; 3) equal thicknesses of the clastic deposits of the Teplovian and Varaisian levels; 4) equal thicknesses of the Middle Carboniferous. A geological map of the Paleozoic surface at the western boundary is also included.

Card 2/2

Yu. A. K.

15-57-10-14456

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 181 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, N. K.

TITLE: The Basic Principles of the Organization, Problems, and Techniques of Detailed Exploration of Oil Fields (Ob osnovnykh printsipakh ratsional'noy razrabotki, zadachakh i metodike detal'noy razvedki neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 9, pp 221-233

ABSTRACT: With modern methods of systematic development of oil fields, a change in the system of development, requiring supplemental investigation in the process of treating the peculiarities of the geological structure of the deposit, has become extremely difficult and is always accompanied by material loss. The choice of an actual intelligent system of development is possible

Card 1/2

The Basic Principles of the Organization (Cont.)

only with profound and detailed knowledge of the deposit. There is no compensation for poor exploration of the field in the subsequent drilling of exploratory and pressure holes. It is recommended that . . the testing for several basic objectives should be carried out in the preliminary stage. In the first detailed survey the attention should be turned chiefly to the principal objective. For other horizons and formations, exploratory drilling is recommended with a specific designated purpose. In exploratory holes, the core should be studied and a whole group of investigations should be made.

Card 2/2

N. A. Yeremenko

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

Some problems involved in methods used for oil pool prospecting.
Razved.i okh.nedr 22 no.7:25-32 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Petroleum geology)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

Devonian formation of structures and oil pools in the Romashkino field and adjacent regions. Trudy VNII no.20:3-35 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Russian Platform--Petroleum geology)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

Method for petroleum prospecting as exemplified by exploratory work in the Volga-Ural oil-bearing province. Trudy VNIGNI no.20:3-37 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.; SILONOV, F.A.

Structure and tectonic development of the western part of the Zhiguli dislocation and oil potential of Paleozoic sediments. Trudy VNIGNI no.34:40-52 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Zhiguli Mountains—Petroleum geology)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

Relationship of structural forms in Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments in the western part of the middle Volga Valley. Trudy VNIGNI no.34:67-71 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.; VORONOVA, G.T.

Detailed investigation of Devonian oil pools being prepared for development in areas adjacent to the Romashkino field. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.1:53-57 '58. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Romashkino region--Oil reservoir engineering)

GRYAZNOV, N.K.

Specific geological conditions and oil and gas potentials of adjacent regions of the Volga-Ural province and the central regions of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGNI no.36:127-136 '63. (MIRA 17:9)